AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Claim 75 (currently amended): A device, comprising:

a plurality of organic photosensitive subcells stacked in a superposed relationship over a substrate;

a first organic photosensitive subcell of the plurality of organic photosensitive subcells ~~comprising a first organic material~~ having a first absorption characteristic;

a second organic photosensitive subcell of the plurality of organic photosensitive subcells ~~comprising a second organic material~~ having a second absorption characteristic, wherein the second absorption characteristic is different from the first absorption characteristic; and

a conductive layer disposed between and in a superposed relationship with the first organic photosensitive subcell ~~material of the first subcell~~ and the second organic photosensitive subcell ~~material of the second subcell~~, wherein the conductive layer is an electrode or charge transfer layer, and wherein the conductive layer is transparent or semitransparent.

Claim 76 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the conductive layer has a thickness of about 1000 to 4000 angstroms.

Claim 77 (previously presented): The device of claim 76, wherein the conductive layer includes indium tin oxide.

Claim 78 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the conductive layer is a part of the first organic subcell, and the conductive layer is a part of the second organic subcell.

Claim 79 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the first and second subcells are adjacent, and the conductive layer is not a part of the first organic subcell.

Claim 80 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the conductive layer is an electrode.

Claim 81 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the conductive layer is a charge transfer layer.

Claim 82 (currently amended): The device of claim 75, wherein the first organic photosensitive subcell ~~material~~ has an absorption maxima that is different from the absorption maxima of the second organic photosensitive subcell ~~material~~.

Claim 83 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the first and second subcells are electrically connected in series.

Claim 84 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the first and second subcells are electrically connected in parallel.

Claim 85 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photodetector.

Claim 86 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photovoltaic cell.

Claim 87 (previously presented): The device of claim 75, wherein the conductive layer permits at least 50% of the ambient electromagnetic radiation to be transmitted through the layer.

Claim 88 (currently amended): A device, comprising:

a first organic photosensitive subcell having ~~a first organic layer having~~ a first spectral sensitivity, stacked in a superposed relationship with a substrate;

a second organic photosensitive subcell, stacked in a superposed relationship with the first organic photosensitive subcell over the substrate, the second organic photosensitive subcell ~~having a second organic layer~~ having a second spectral sensitivity that is different from the first spectral sensitivity; and

a conductive layer disposed between and in a superposed relationship with the first organic photosensitive subcell ~~layer~~ and the second organic photosensitive subcell ~~layer~~, wherein the conductive layer is an electrode or charge transfer layer, and wherein the conductive layer is transparent or semitransparent.

Claim 89 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the conductive layer has a thickness of about 1000 to 4000 angstroms.

Claim 90 (previously presented): The device of claim 89, wherein the conductive layer includes indium tin oxide.

Claim 91 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the conductive layer is a part of the first organic subcell.

Claim 92 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the first and second subcells are adjacent, and the conductive layer is not a part of the first organic subcell.

Claim 93 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the conductive layer is an electrode.

Claim 94 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the conductive layer is a charge transfer layer.

Claim 95 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the first subcell has an absorption maxima that is different from the absorption maxima of the second subcell.

Claim 96 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the first and second subcells are electrically connected in series.

Claim 97 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the first and second subcells are electrically connected in parallel.

Claim 98 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photodetector.

Claim 99 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photovoltaic cell.

Claim 100 (previously presented): The device of claim 88, wherein the conductive layer permits at least 50% of the ambient electromagnetic radiation to be transmitted through the layer.

Claim 101 (currently amended): A device, comprising:

a plurality of organic photosensitive subcells stacked in a superposed relationship over a substrate;

wherein the plurality of organic photosensitive subcells is comprised of subcells having dissimilar absorption characteristics; and

wherein two adjacent subcells are connected by a charge transfer layer that is isolated from external circuits, wherein the charge transfer layer is transparent or semitransparent.

Claim 102 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein every pair of adjacent subcells are connected by a charge transfer layer that is not directly connected electrically to an external circuit.

Claim 103 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein the charge transfer layer comprises a low resistance metal substitute material that has been deposited by sputtering.

Claim 104 (previously presented): The device of claim 103, wherein the charge transfer layer further comprises a metallic layer.

Claim 105 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photodetector.

Claim 106 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein the device is optimized for use as a photovoltaic cell.

Claim 107 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein the charge transfer layer has a thickness of about 1000 to 4000 angstroms.

Claim 108 (previously presented): The device of claim 107, wherein the charge transfer layer includes indium tin oxide.

Claim 109 (previously presented): The device of claim 101, wherein the charge transfer layer permits at least 50% of the ambient electromagnetic radiation to be transmitted through the layer.